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AGRICULTURAL.

ADDRESS

OF HENRY STEVENS,

At the Caledonia Cattle Fair, holden at St Johnsbury, Vermont, Sept. 27, 1838.

GENTLEMEN,—The subject which I have chosen for discussion on the present occasion, is somewhat different, and perhaps not so immediately connected with the object of this society, as that of rearing large cattle, fine sheep, sleek horses, and fat swine, or that of ploughing, sowing, and harvesting. However, the subject which I am about to discuss, is of the utmost importance, and one immediately connected with the agricultural interest of our State and county. I hope you will manifest as much patience as practicable. For a few weeks past, I have endeavored as far as possible, in connection with my ordinary business, to ascertain the quantity of wool produced in Vermont; the quantity necessary for domestic consumption, and the cost of woollens necessary for the inhabitants of this State per annum.

I propose to show the amount of wool and woollen goods, imported from foreign countries into the United States for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1836.

To show the probable amount of woollen goods of foreign production and manufacture, consumed by the inhabitants of this State;

That if all the wool which was shorn from 1,166,234 sheep, the number stated by the general list in 1837, would have been sold for all it would then have sold for at our dwellings, it would but about pay for that portion of imported woollen goods consumed the past year by the inhabitants of this State. That if the present quantity of wool shorn in this State, could be sold for fifty cents per pound in cash, a further sum of 1,500,000, would be necessary to furnish with the necessary woollens for the year to come;

That the present quantity of wool in Vermont will but about supply the inhabitants for the coming year;

That capital for manufacturing and mechanical purposes can be vested in the interior of a country with a greater prospect of success than on the seaboard;

That it is as necessary that Vermont should pursue such a policy in relation to her manufacturing and mechanical interests as to render her independent of the sister States as is proper for the United States to render themselves independent of foreign governments.

It appears from the Secretary of the Treasury's annual report of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending September 30th, 1836, that there were imported into the United States from foreign countries, wool and woollen manufactures to the amount of $24,579,885, which is the cost of the goods at the place from whence imported. To this sum I add sixtyfive per cent. for duties, insurance, freight, tonnage, importers and retailers' profits, which would amount to 15,976,925. This sum added to the original cost makes 40,556,-681. This is what the wool and woollen goods, of foreign growth and manufacture, cost the inhabitants of the United States during the past year. Suppose there are 15,000,000 inhabitants in the United States, the cost of woollen goods, for foreign manufactures would amount to more than $2,70 for every individual admitting there were 300,000 in this State, and that we used no more than our proportion of foreign woollens, then the imported woollen goods cost the inhabitants of this State $810,000. Gentlemen, be cool, be considerate, I ask how are we to pay this enormous sum, which we must pay this fall?—we have had a long credit, the importer must have his pay. Nick Biddle has said that every farthing of this foreign debt must be paid. I propose that the farmers of Vermont agree to sell our wool at our dwellings to whomsoever this debt is due at 33 cents per pound. By the general list of this State for 1837, we then had 1,166,234 sheep, allowing each sheep to produce on an average two and half pounds, we should have had 2,915,585 pounds of wool, this at 33 cts per pound amount to $962,143, which on this calculation would pay the cost of the foreign woollen goods consumed in this State the past year, and there would remain $152,-143, to divide among our inhabitants; or shall we adopt another plan to pay this great debt due for foreign woollen goods? If you are of an opinion that wool is too low at 33 cts. per pound, at home, and would rather keep it for your own use, I propose that we let these creditors have one fifth of our neat cattle of two years old and older. By the general list of 1837, we had 219,021 cattle of two or more years old; admitting that one fifth of them are good beef and fit for market, we should have for sale 43,804 cattle. This number at $20 a head at home, would come to $876,080, which would pay our debt to the merchants and importers of woollen goods consumed the past year, and leave a balance of $60,080. Gentlemen, with these facts before us, I again ask what shall be done? It being a very hard case, suppose we ask for a credit for a part by way of a compromise, and offer the merchants or importers of woollen goods, all our horses which are entered in the list, as worth less than $25; 20,000 horses at $20 a piece would pay $400,000, and the balance we can pay at a future day when the surplus revenue under the new law becomes due this State, which will nearly pay the balance $410,000. The latter would probably be the best bargain, and by it we could save our wool, beef, pork and butter for other purposes, or our own use. By the general list of 1836, we then had in this State 1,000,000 sheep. By the list of 1837, we have 1,166,234 sheep, as I have before stated, produced 2,915,585 pounds of wool. This quantity will be about 215,585 pounds more than what is absolutely necessary for the consumption of the inhabitants of this State. Now it is my opinion that nine pounds of wool for each person is as little as we can do with—I mean for all purposes, for which wool is used from the mop to the broadcloth coat. If I am wrong, gentlemen who have raised up families will please correct me. There being 300,000 inhabitants in this State, each requiring nine pounds of wool, we need 2,007,000 pounds of it a year, leaving only 215,585 of wool for sale of the clip of 1837. Again, I proposed to show that if we now had on hand the clip of 1837, and could sell the same at 50 cts. per pound a further sum of more than $1,500,000, besides that sum to supply us with necessary woollens for the year to come. Admitting that all the wool in Vermont of the clip of 1838 could be sold at 50 cts. per pound to the manufacturers of Massachusetts, what sum should we be obliged to pay them for collecting and freighting our wool to Massachusetts, and for manufacturing and bringing back the manufactured articles in the state we want them? I say sixty cents per pound will be no more than a moderate compensation. We are to be charged with all proper expenses, including the shrinkage, and all other expenses from when it leaves in wool till it returns manufactured goods; according to this calculation while we have our wool manufactured out of the State, we must pay the manufacturers of other States $1,620,000. The quantity of wool needed for domestic supply per year being 2,700,000, at 50 cts per pound amounts to $1,350,-000, which two sums amount to 2,970,000—being the actual cost of woollen goods a year for the inhabitants of this State.

But we have the $1,457,792, the price of the whole clip of 1837 to pay this sum. Pursue this subject a step further, how are we to pay the manufacturer of Massachusetts, New Hampshire or Rhode Island, for this service? They are doing that for us, which we ought to do for ourselves. Hence is a debt of $1,620,000 for manufacturing your clothing; draw your purses. More than five dollars are wanted from every individual to pay for manufacturing the woollens now on your persons; you cannot pay it. The whole bank stocks of this State actually paid in, will not do it. If you turn out one fifth of your cattle at $20 per head; amounting to $876,080 and 20,000 old horses at $20 per head amounting to $400,000 there will still remain $344,000 due to make up the sum of $1,620,000 for manufacturing in other States; and this too every year. I repeat, gentlemen, keep cool—can you live and prosper under this free trade system? Can you furnish the raw material exchange it for the manufactured goods? No, you never can. All your banks may discount, five, ten, twenty for every dollar of solid coin they can keep in their vaults, and we must still continue to be a miserable and oppressed people.

Capital for manufacturing, and mechanical purposes can be vested in the interior of a country with greater prospect of success than on the seaboard. Time will not permit me, at this time, to go into detail on this proposition. I refer you to the price paid at Lowell, Andover, Amesbury, Waltham, Pawtucket, as well as many other places in the vicinity of the sea-board for water privileges,

timber and other materials to build with. Compare the prices of water power, adjoining land for building, materials to build with, with those to be had in almost every town in this State, and you will find there is seventyfive per cent. in favor of the interior. There is water power enough in the county of Caledonia, and on Connecticut river adjoining, to turn every water wheel in the United States, yes, and what is this unoccupied water power now worth, except perhaps to grind a little wheat and corn, provender, and to make some oat meal; there is not only a saving in the price of water power, and materials to build with, in favor of the interior, but the saving in the daily contingent expenses, pertaining to a manufacturing establishment will pay the freight to and from market; laborers can sustain themselves much cheaper in the interior of a country than on the sea board. It is an established principle in political economy that the spindle and the loom can nowhere be so advantageously employed as at the tail of the plough. We farmers in the interior without manufacturers and mechanics are like farmers without tools. We can never prosper. Brother farmers it is necessary that Vermont should pursue a policy in relation to her agricultural manufacturing, and mechanical interests to render herself independent of her sister States, as for the United States to render themselves independent of foreign governments. From what has been hastily said, you must have come to the conclusion with me that this proposition merits a careful consideration, but to discuss it in all its bearings in so short a time as is now allowed me cannot be expected. I contend that every principle, which has ever been published by writers on political economy in favor of protecting the industry of a National Government, are equally applicable to protect the industry of a single State. True the several States of the United States, form but one community. Congress having power to pass such laws in relation to the general government as they may deem proper as to admitting articles from foreign governments. The several States have reserved to themselves the privilege of collecting a revenue for all State purposes. You may as well tax a man who appears otherwise than clad in the growth and manufacture of this State as to tax his watch, chaise, or horse. Again, by the present law of this State, all necessary household furniture is exempt from attachment on debts. It would be well if this law was so altered that after 1840 all household furniture, not the production and manufacture of this State (except cotton,) over and above the value of $50, to each family should be subject to attachment on debts contracted after that date. Some policy of this description, if pursued by our legislature, would have a tendency to encourage the manufacturing and mechanical interest of this State. It has thus far been the policy of this State (with few exceptions,) as relates to our intercourse with the sister States, to encourage that ruinous doctrine free trade.

This State has never done anything of any consequence to encourage the manufacturing and mechanical interest. True, the legislature passed a law at an early period saying what should be the length of the hand reel for reeling woollen, linen and tow yarn; they also granted a lottery to Matthew Lyon, to enable him to raise 600 bushels of wheat by which to enlarge his furnace, so as to cast sugar kettles; another was granted to Haswell and Russell to raise a sum sufficient to erect a Paper Mill at Bennington, so as to manufacture paper for school books in the State. The tickets were advertised to be be sold for rags to work up, thus they created a market for their rags, and saved in the State the money that had usually gone to buy school books. The General Assembly several years since, I believe in the time of the non-intercourse or embargo, passed a joint resolution saying, that it should be considered ungentlemenlike, for a member of the house, or of the council to appear in his seat otherwise than clad in the growth, production and manufacture of this State. We farmers must keep in mind the 30th of July 1842, when the tariff or compromise law, so called, is to remain at only 20 per cent. duties. Are we to abide that compromise? I for one say yes, provided the government will be that economical as to paying all expenses from duties received on imported foreign merchandise; the income from the sale of public lands had ought to be divided among the several States. If the people of the United States abide the compromise, it is next to adopting the liberal system, or free trade. And if the people continue to consume such vast quantities of foreign production, and manufactures, ruin and wretchedness must and will follow. I believe it to be the best for the people of this State to abide the compromise, and to adopt the restrictive system so far as we can constitutionally. The General Assembly can as well pass laws to protect the industry of the people of this State, as to protect our deers on our mountains, or the pickerel in our ponds, or the muskrat in our rivers, as well as to offer bounties for the destroying the fox, the wild cat, or crows; as well as to prohibit the administering of extra judicial oaths. Industry and economy, the great sources of wealth, cannot be too much encouraged and supported. Happily for this State, they in numerous instances, are enlisted in the service of manufacturers and mechanics.—These valuable and important classes of our fellow citizens have a just demand on the General Assembly for every reasonable encouragement and support; their pursuits are practicable patriotism, and whilst our national, and State parchments establish our independence of right, their measures more solid are establishing for us an independence indeed. Industrious manufacturers and mechanics when employed upon things really useful do laudable service to the public; they are constantly adding to the wealth, strength or convenience of the great whole. We find in the American Annals, an account of the anniversary of a society for encouraging industry held 1753, on which occasion Boston common presented a novel sight. In the afternoon about 300 young female spinsters, decently dressed appeared on the common at their spinning wheels; the wheels were placed regularly in three rows, and a female was seated at each wheel, the weavers also appearing cleanly dressed, in garments of their own weaving. One of them working a loom on a stage, was carried on men's shoulders, attended with music; an immense number of spectators were present at this interesting spectacle. The Rev. Dr Cooper preached a discourse, and a collection was made for the benefit of the institution. Ladies of Boston whirling three hundred spinning wheels! These were afterwards the matrons who refused British tea, and who never saw a piano. Wonder. if a thousand delicate ladies could now be seen in the city, at their piano's, where one old fashioned rosy damsel could be found at the healthy exercise of the spinning wheel? T. Jefferson, in his letter to Benjamin Austin, Jan. 9, 1816, says—That to be independent for the comforts of life, we must fabricate them for ourselves. We must now place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist. The grand enquiry now is shall we make our own comforts, or go without them, at the will of foreign nations; he therefore who is now against domestic manufacture, must be for reducing us either to dependence on that nation, or to be clothed in skins, and to live like wild beasts in dens and caverns.

Experience has taught me that manufactures are now as necessary to our independence as to our comfort. Situated, as we are, in the interior of our country, it is of course very expensive transporting our produce to market from many parts of the State, and when we arrive there we must take and give their own prices. It must therefore, be for our interest to raise and manufacture every article this country will produce, and that may be in value nineteen twentieths of our necessaries, and purchase no more foreign goods than real necessity requires, until we have more articles for export than the value of what we want to purchase.

We farmers now furnish the manufacturer of Massachusetts with wool at from 28 to 36 cents per pound, and young men and young women to make it up. And in addition to this, the banks of this State keep constantly deposited in the banks of our cities about one half of their capital paid in, on which the city banks discount to the manufacturers in their neighborhood to enable them to work up perhaps the very wool bought of us. Firstly, we do wrong by selling our wool, so long as the same is needed for domestic consumption. The General Assembly have from the days of the old Vermont State Bank, permitted the banks to deposite in the banks on the sea board, which deposites have at all times been considered equal to specie in vaults. By reason of the banks of this State depositing so large a portion of their capital in the city banks, it has a direct tendency to increase the introduction of foreign merchandize, and the manufacturers of our sister States into this State, greatly to the injury of the agricultural interest of the State. The people have long been accustomed to the present evil practices of the banks, which practices, the General Assembly had long since ought to have corrected. I expect the only reason why our banks are required to keep up their deposites in the city banks is, the balance of trade is greatly against us; and always will be so long as we sell the raw material, and the General Assembly neglect to encourage the agricultural and manufacturing, and mechanical interests. Unquestionably, more than four fifths of the actual bank capital in this State is employed in the mercantile business, in purchasing merchandise. The manufactures of our sister States or of foreign countries, brought into this State and sold to our citizens for our beef, our butter, or cheese, for our pork, for wool, as I have once said, more than nineteen twentieths of said merchandise which you and I should consider necessary, we ought to manufacture and create for ourselves. So long as the General Assembly permits this free trade system to continue, so long will our banks keep their deposites in the city banks. And so long there never will be a time that the holders of their bills can convert them into the solid coin at their counters. Nothing but that capital called confidence, has thus far sustained our banks without specie in their vaults. There is no principle laid down by writers on political economy that give any assurance to a community of retain-

ing any amount of specie, who create the raw material and exchange it for the manufactured articles. Hamilton says; "manufacturing establishments not only occasion a positive augmentation of the produce of a community, but contribute essentially to render it greater than it would possibly be without them." Again, "the substitution of foreign for domestic manufactures is a transfer to foreign nations [or our sister States] of the advantage accruing from the employment of machinery in the modes in which it is capable of being employed with the most utility and the greatest interests."

Said Jefferson: "If a manufactory be established in any rich and fertile country, by convening a number of people in one place who must all be fed by the farmer, without interfering with any of his necessary operations; they establish a ready market for the productions of his farm, and thus throw money into his hands and add a spirit of energy to his cultures." Says Hamilton: "The uniform appearance of an abundance of specie, as the concomitant of a flourishing state of manufactures, and of the reverse, where they do not prevail, afford a strong presumption of their favorable operation upon the wealth of a country. Russia made the pernicious experiment of the liberal system. In two years it overspread the empire with distress and bankruptcy, and she was obliged to abandon it. The Emperor Alexander's description of the effects of the innovation, ought to operate in terrorem on other nations and states. He says that the nation that adopts the liberal system affords a continual encouragement to the manufacturers of other countries [or States] and its own manufactures perish in the struggle which they are not able to maintain." Again he says: "It is with the most lively feelings of regret we acknowledge, that it is our proper experience which enables us to trace this picture. The evils it details have been realized in Russia and Poland since the act of the seventh and nineteenth of December, 1818. Agriculture without a market, industry without protection, languish and decline. Specie exported, and the most solid commercial houses are shaken. Again, it is only after these losses have come to their height, after events have proved that our agriculture and commerce, as well as our manufacturing industry, are not only paralyzed, but brought to the brink of ruin."

Many more extracts I might make, but time will not permit.

Can it be possible, that the farmers of this State will continue to pursue so ruinous a policy as they have heretofore pursued—sell their wool and buy the manufactured article? I wish that the guardian angel of our country would write, in great capital letters on the outer door of every husbandman—The woman who manufactures for her own household and one piece of goods to sell, doth more to retain the solid coin in our State than all the banks or the greatest financiers.

(From the Cultivator.)

EXPERIMENT IN PLANTING POTATOES.

EDITOR CULTIVATOR,—

Dear Sir—I have made a small experiment on potatoes this season, that may be useful. I selected a bushel of very small ones, and planted them in seven drilled rows, eleven rods long, the ground in fine order, ridged, and well cultivated during the growth.

Another bushel of largest size, I planted, one half in one row, whole, along side of the others, then cut the other half into three or four pieces each, and planted in two rows; the land and cultivation all the same.

The extreme drought that we have suffered, renders it unnecessary to speak of the amount of the yield, except comparatively.

The two rows of cut seed produced three baskets full—the one row of uncut produced two and a half baskets full, and the seven rows of small seed produced fourteen baskets full. But mark, like the seed, was the crop. The vines of the small seed were ever small spindling vines, and the tubors were likewise. The vines of the uncut showed the rankest growth, but the difference in the general size of the tubers in the cut or uncut rows, was not much in favor of the uncut. Call the basket a bushel, and the result is easier stated. One bushel of small seed, produced fourteen bushels of small potatoes—half a bushel of large seed, planted upon one-seventh quantity of ground, produced two and half bushels of large ones—and half a bushel of large seed, cut, planted upon two-sevenths of the quantity of ground, produced three bushels of large ones.

The seed, when I planted it, was worth 75 cents a bushel—the crop, when dug, was worth 37 1-2 to 50 cents a bushel—the cost of seed in each row of small seed, 10 1-2 cents—the worth of the product 75—just seven fold in money and 14 in measure. The cost of the uncut seed 37 1-2 cents to one row—the worth of the product $1,25, being worth 12 1-2 cents more per bushel than the small ones, making three and one-third fold in money, and five in measure. The cut seed cost 18 3-4 cents to the row, and the product worth 75 cents, making four fold in money, and six-fold in measure.

If the experiment is a fair criterion to base an opinion upon, the result shows to my mind, the folfowing data.

If seed is high, ground plenty, and the crop wanted for stock, plant small seed.

If seed is plenty, ground scarce, and the crop wanted for family use, and future seed, plant large seed, without cutting.

If seed is scarce, ground plenty, and the crop wanted for family use, and future seed, plant large seed, and cut them. Am I right in my conclusions?

These rows as above stated, 11 rods long, are at the rate of 78 to the acre, 3 feet apart. The large uncut potatoes were planted at the rate of 39 bushels to the acre; the product 195. The large cut, were planted at the rate of 19 1-2 bushels to the acre; the product 117. The small ones were planted at the rate of 14 bushels to the acre; the product 156. For my own part, I shall in future plant large potatoes whole. I should like yours and your correspondents' opinions and experiments. Your friend, SOLON ROBINSON.

Lake C. H. Ia. Oct. 15, 1838.

REMARKS.—The Conductor will at present only remark, that the choice between cut and uncut potatoes, should depend somewhat, he thinks, upon the kind of potato planted. Some kinds, having but few eyes, may advantageously be planted whole; while other kinds, having many eyes, asthe Rohan, fortyfold, &c. are best planted in sets, or pieces. We have counted 47 eyes in a Rohan, all of which it is presumed, would grow, and give 47 stalks to a hill. It will at once be perceived, that instead of producing in size like the seed, the progeny must necessarily be small, both for want of food and want of room. In this case, we venture to say, if the tuber was cut into 20 sets, and each planted separate, the value of the product would be twenty fold greater than if the whole potato was planted in a single hill. We have chosen this strong case, the better to illustrate the distinction we would make. Small seed almost invariably produces small stalks, and small stalks are a pretty sure indication of small tubers.

ADVICE TO PARENTS.

There is nothing so destructive to the *morals* and we may add, to the *peace* of any community as the neglect of parents, rich or poor, to teach their sons the importance of being early engaged in some active employment. Too many of the citizens of every place, under the influence of a *false pride*, suffer their sons, after quitting their academical studies, to lounge about the public offices and taverns of their place of residence, rather than cause them to engage in some important branch of the mechanical art, or force them by the dint of their own industry and energies, to seek their fortune in some other pursuit. Nothing is more detestable in our eye than to see a healthy good looking youth breaking loose from the restraints of honorable industry, returning to his father's domicil for support, and *loafing it* about, rather than be pursuing some occupation which will not only support himself, but give gratification to his worthy parents. We would say to every father who has such a son, be he rich or poor,—rather drive him to "cut his cord of wood a day," than suffer him to spend his time in idleness. "An idle head is the devil's workshop." That youth, therefore, who has nothing to do, is very apt to become a *tattler*, a *slanderer*, and a *liar*, or something worse, and make himself the pest of the community in which he may reside.—*Frederick Times and Dem. Adv.*

CHILBLAINS.

Many people are troubled during the cold weather, with a kind of inflammation of the feet called chilblains.

They are caused by getting the the feet or certain parts of them chilled by cold or wet, which deranges the action of the small capillary vessels, and brings on a passive inflammation, as it is called, accompanied with slight swelling, and severe burning and itching. In order to remedy the trouble, some application should be made that will stimulate the vessels and rouse them up to healthy action.—Anything that will do this will generally effect a cure.

Tincture of Iodine has been used,—very weak aquafortis or oil of vitriol,—weak spirits of ammonia—tincture of cantharides in liquid opodildoc—and such like stimulating washes will be found useful, and relieve this uncomfortable complaint.—*Maine Farmer.*

A tremendous rattlesnake was lately killed in Huntsville, Alabama. It measured 11 feet, 9 inches—19 inches round the body in the largest place. It had 83 rattle! the rattles forming 3 feet 8 inches of the tail. The snake weighed 37 1-2 lbs. and yielded 5 quarts of oil. So says the account, which is hardly creditable.

(From the London Farmer's Magazine for October.)

ON THE BEST MEANS OF PERMANENTLY IMPROVING THE CLASS OF CLAY SOILS.

Clay soils are distinguished by their adhesiveness. They stick to the feet when damp, they imbibe moisture slowly, but do not transmit it freely for the use of plants, and when strong clay soils are brought quickly from a wet to a dry state, they approach to the state of bricks previous to their being burned. Clay soils are tilled with difficulty when too dry, and when too wet this operation has the same effect as the tempering of clay has, in the art of brick making.

The tillage of such land in a proper state is therefore of the greatest importance, and this is best performed when it is neither too wet nor too dry.

Poor thin clays upon a retentive subsoil are the most unprofitable; the expense of their cultivation, under the present system is great, being frequently equal to the value of the produce and sometimes far above it. Their natural produce is coarse grass of very light value, fit only for young beasts.

Clay soils are best calculated for the production of plants that have fibrous roots, particularly wheat, beans, oats, vetches, clover, cabbage, grass, &c.

While the light sandy soils have been greatly improved by the adoption of a new system of culture, the poor clays remain in the same state they were in a century ago, without any increase to their productiveness; indeed they are rather in a worse state than formerly. It is therefore supposed by some agriculturists, that as there have been no improvements in the clay soils, while there has been so great an increase in the productiveness of sandy soils that the clays are not susceptible of improvement with the least chance of a proper return.

There is no doubt but a better system could be adopted for the cultivation of such strong clay soils than that which is pursued in the common fields, and on the clays of Bedford, Huntington, Cambridge, and other counties on the malm, gault, oak-tree, clunch, Oxford and blue lias clays.

The course of cropping adopted in the common fields and on thin clay, is summer fallow, if dunged, wheat, and then beans; or without dung, barley, then oats, then fallow again, and this is the same as it was 100 years ago.

The chief cause of thus neglecting the clay soils is the difficulty and expense of cultivating them and of converting them into pasture, after having been long kept under this system of arable cultivation. It is difficult to convert such land into good pasture, but it has been overcome and the best and most profitable results have followed.

There is a much greater difficulty in getting a poor, cold, clay farm lot, than one consisting of a poor sandy soil. The capital and ability required for the former being not only much greater, and of a higher order, but the risk is also much more in cultivating the clay, than the sand, as the mode of improving the land and securing good crops on sandy soils by claying is easy and certain, and the turnip and sheep husbandry cannot be adopted on clays.

Besides, the system of cultivating light sand or loamy soils has been so long established, and the Norfolk or four-field system has now become so much the beaten track, that it would be difficult for the farmers who have been brought up to it, to leave off, although a better one were shown them.

The turnip, and sheep system, however, cannot be adopted on clay soils, till they are completely drained and subsoil ploughed, and till sand or light and porous matter be added to alter their texture.

Some new impulse must be given to agricultural speculations before the cold wet clay soil will ever attain that degree of improvement which they are capable of, and which has been effected in the sandy and peaty soils.

The landlords should encourage tenants with capital and talent, by letting farms at low rents under improving leases, similar to the building leases granted in great towns; and binding them by certain covenants to improve the land by complete subsoil drainage and the application of alternatives; and by a proper mode of culture, to convert a certain portion of the arable land into pasture under a particular mode found to be the best and surest for effecting its amelioration. Permanent improvement undertaken by an intelligent and industrious farmer under the security of an improving lease is the best and most profitable mode of permanently improving land.

Perhaps Lord Kames's mode of letting land for this object is the best, with additional covenants binding the tenant to improve, by altering the texture of such soils as would be improved by it. It ought ever to be kept in mind, that the only true and systematic stimulus to improvement of any kind, is the certainty of profit in the outlay of capital. This is the main spring to all our exertions; without the certainty of occupying his improvements for such a length of time as will enable him to reap the advantage of his outlay, we may be assured that no man will either invest his own capital, or be inclined to borrow money to be laid out in the improvement of another man's estate.

There is no doubt, however, but thin clay soils could be easily improved, and, perhaps, in a much greater degree than the sandy soils have been during the last 40 years; and the surface may yet be seen clothed with a rich herbage which shall vie with that of other soils in producing the best cheese, beef, and mutton.

Clay soils will produce pasture just in proportion to the quantity of decaying active vegetable matter in their composition. If this be abundant, the crop will be rich and luxuriant; and the decaying fibrous roots will form a dry, porous soil, giving a sufficient depth for the rain to sink through the subsoil, where it will run off by the furrow drains. If there be little vegetable matter in the soil, the the moisture will make the earthy matter in it collapse and adhere together; and it will form a cold, wet, sterile clay, producing little else but carnation grass of little value.

Pasture on clay soils should never be converted into arable culture, unless the application of skill and capital, will not only repay the additional expense of the culture, but also tend to increase the permanent productiveness of the soil. Without a proper application of skill, capital, and industry on such land, the converting it into arable culture will only tend to diminish the produce, if the free produce under the artificial culture falls short of that which nature itself afforded.

Much may be learned from the practice of market gardeners, in the neighborhood of London and elsewhere. They have two methods of trenching their land. When the soil and subsoil are good to a great depth, they turn the surface under and fetch up a fresh spit from below to constitute the surface for so many years; but when the subsoil is poor or strong clay, they bastard trench it, as they call it; that is, they throw the surface spit forward, always keeping it uppermost, and dig the subsoil by turning it over in the trench without moving it from its place.

Their object in thus trenching their clay soils is to get depth for the rain-water to descend, and to give a greater depth of moisture to the roots of plants in dry weather, and for the superabundant moisture in weather to descend below the roots of plants, and run off to the drain.

If we perfectly drain thin clay soil by furrow draining, and deepen the subsoil by trenching with the spade or the subsoil plough, making it pervious to the moisture which falls on it, that it may immediately sink to a depth below the reach of the roots of the plants, the cultivated surface will be dry; and if we reduce the tenacity of the soil by applying to it those light or sandy substances, which, when well incorporated with it, will make and keep the soil permanently porous and friable, then the land which before produced only a poor crop of carnation grass, or if arable, of oats, will now produce an abundant crop of wheat, beans, oats, clover, and even turnips; and if properly laid down, and full of manure will form a rich pasturage for any kind of stock.

When clay soils have dry pervious subsoils, they become darker in color from the repeated application of manures, and under a proper system of cultivation they lose their adhesiveness, and become a loamy soil, producing the most fruitful crops of wheat, beans, clover, vetches, cabbage, and naturally produce the best and richest herbage for dairy cows. The milk from cows fed on such pasture produces more cheese and butter than the milk from cows fed on a sandy soil, and of a better quality.

Anything which will produce permanent friability in clay soils, such as sand, lime, burnt clay, loose light vegetable matter, or long unfermented manure, will alter its texture and improve its quality.

When tenacious soils are completely subsoil drained, and a system of deep or subsoil ploughing is adopted, every time when the land is in summer fallow, if the soil be deepened and the subsoil made more porous; and if never ploughed when too wet, and a full portion of vegetable manure be given to the soil, and well mixed with it, a mechanical effect will be produced, which will change the nature and texture of the soil, and give to it that friability which is so essential in all productive soils. The rain that falls on it will now percolate through it to the depth of the new formed subsoil, and thence to the furrow drains.

The soil now receives the circulation of the air, which is carried on by the rains filling up the interstices which the air previously occupied, and the complete drainage draws off all the superabundant water as it falls. By this operation the earth again receives a fresh supply of air from the atmosphere, which promotes a chemical as well as mechanical action in the soil, and hastens the decomposition of the air and water, as well as the vegetable and animal manure it contains, and thus a liberal supply of the nourishment necessary for the growth of plants is obtained.

Soil that is principally composed of calcareous

matter, in minute divisions, becomes a most tenacious stubborn soil; and, under certain circumstances, as sterile as the most worthless clay. Calcareous matter, therefore, although reckoned a a valuable constituent in a soil, becomes an evil when it composes the greater part of it.

Calcareous clay, when thoroughly dried, falls to pieces like burnt lime, whenever it is again wetted. Every poor clay soil may be much improved by paring and burning the surface, after it has been completely drained.

This is the first step that ought to be taken towards ameliorating such a soil, and the more clayey the soil is, the deeper ought the soil to be burnt. When the burnt surface is mixed with the soil to the depth of the furrow, it acts as a coarse sand, and makes it more friable and porous, by converting the matter, which was before damp and adhesive, into a dry, friable, warm soil, permanently improved and capable of producing luxuriant crops of every kind.

If we can get depth and friability to the subsoil of strong adhesive clay, we thereby prevent stagnant water from injuring the roots, and give to the plants the liberty of sending their roots to a greater depth in search of nourishment.

In all rich soils there is vegetable matter in every state of decay, and the greater this portion of decaying vegetable matter is in strong clay soils, the greater is its productive powers. Besides this, decomposing vegetable matter will tend to keep strong clay land loose, friable, and porous.

WATERING PLACES.

Every farmer should endeavor to have a good watering place for his stock. Some indeed have great inconveniences to contend with in this respect; but in most cases where the watering place is bad, it is owing to sheer negligence. Stock of every kind need a good supply of pure water, and if they do not have it they cannot thrive, nor be kept in good condition. In order for creatures to drink conveniently, the water should be in a trough elevated a little from the surface of the ground. When the water is in a brook, pond or spring, the ice and snow generally accumulates around it to a great depth, and if it is shovelled out, it is liable to be blown in again in a short time. When animals have to stoop down and then with difficulty reach the water, they frequently get much less than they want, as it is attended with great exertion. Some young or weak ones are often driven away by the stronger, so that sometimes they do not get any water.

In most all cases the watering place, even when it is a poor one, is where the water descends, and by carrying it in a spout a short distance, it will attain a sufficient elevation, and may then be discharged into a trough; that will be a convenient place to accommodate the poor thirsty beasts, who will amply reward their owners for the trifling expense. In many cases water can be conducted in a spout from a spring or brook in the side of the bank, so as to prevent its freezing in the winter, until it is high enough to go into a trough. Now is the time for farmers to attend to this business who have not already done it.—*Yankee Farmer.*

Two hundred of the sons of New England in Louisville, Ky. have formed a Pilgrim Society; intending each year to celebrate the landing of the fathers on Plymouth rock.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

Among all nations, and throughout all grades of society, eggs have been a favorite food. But in all our cities, and particularly in winter, they are held at such prices that few families can afford to use them at all; and even those who are in easy circumstances, consider them too expensive for common food.

There is no need of this. Every family or nearly every family, can with very little trouble, have eggs in plenty during the whole year; and of all the animals domesticated for the use of man, the common dunghill fowl is capable of yielding the greatest possible profit to the owner.

In the month of November, I put apart eleven hens and cocks, gave them a small chamber in the woodhouse, defended from storms, and with an opening to the south.

Their food, water and lime were placed on shelves convenient for them, with warm nests and chalk nest eggs in plenty. These hens continued to lay eggs through the winter. From these eleven hens I received an average of six eggs daily during the winter; and whenever any one of them was disposed to set, viz. as soon as she began to cluck, she was separated from the others by a grated partition, and her apartment darkened; these cluckers were well attended and well fed; they could see and partially associate through their grates with the other fowls, and as soon as any one of these prisoners began to sing, she was liberated, and would very soon lay eggs. It is a pleasant recreation to feed and tend a bevy of laying hens; they may be tamed so as to follow the children and will lay in any box.

Egg shells contain lime, and in winter, when the earth is bound with frost or covered with snow, if lime is not provided for them, they will not lay, or if they do, the eggs must of necessity be without shells. Old rubbish lime, from chimnies and old buildings is proper, and only needs to be broken for them. They will often attempt to swallow pieces of lime plaster as large as walnuts.

I have often heard it said that wheat is the best grain for them, but I doubt it; they will sing over Indian corn with more animation than over any other grain. The singing hen will certainly lay eggs, if she finds all things agreeable to her; but the hen is much a prude, as watchful as a weasel, and as fastidious as a hypocrite; she must, she will have secrecy and mystery about her nest; all eyes but her own must be averted; follow her or watch her and she will forsake her nest, and stop laying; she is best pleased with a box covered at the top, with a backside aperture for light, and a side door by which she can escape unseen.

A farmer may keep an hundred fowls in his barn, may suffer them to trample upon and destroy his mows of wheat and other grains, and still have fewer eggs than the cottager who keeps a single dozen, who provides secret nests, chalk eggs, pounded brick, plenty of pounded lime, plenty of Indian corn, water and gravel for them; and who takes care that his hens are not disturbed about their nests. Three chalk eggs in a nest are better than a single nest egg, and large eggs please them. I have often smiled to see them fondle round and lay into a nest of geese eggs. Pullets commence laying earlier in life where nests and eggs are plenty and when others are chuckling around them.

A dozen dungill fowls, shut up away from other means of obtaining food, will require something more than a quart of Indian corn a day; I think fifteen bushels a year a fair provision for them. But more or less, let them always have enough by them; and after they have become habituated to find enough, at all times a plenty in their little manger, they take but a few kernels at a time, except just before retiring to roost, when they will take nearly a spoonful in their crops; but just so sure as their provision comes to them scanted or irregularly, so sure they will raven up a whole crop full at a time, and will stop laying.

A single dozen fowls, properly attended, will furnish a family with more than 2,000 eggs in a year, and 100 full grown chickens for fall and winter stores. The expense of feeding the dozen fowls will not amount to eighteen bushels of Indian corn. They may be kept in cities as well as in the country, and will do as well shut up the year round as to run at large; and a grated room well lighted, 10 feet by 5, partitioned from any stable or other out-house, is sufficient for the dozen fowls, with their roosting places, nests and feeding troughs.

At the proper season, viz. in the spring of the year, five or six hens will hatch at the same time, and fifty or sixty chickens given to one hen. Two hens will take care of 100 chickens well enough, until they begin to climb their little stick roosts; they should then be separated from the hens entirely, they will wander less, and do better away from the fowls. I have often kept the chickens on my garden; they keep the May bugs and other insects away from vines, &c.

In cases of confining fowls in summer, it should be remembered that a ground room should he chosen: or it will do just as well to set into their pen, boxes of dried sand or kiln-dried, well pulverized earth, for them to wallow in, in warm weather.—*Indiana Farmer.*

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

MOLASSES FROM APPLES BY STEAMING.

The following excellent method of making use of apples, for the two-fold purpose of obtaining molasses from them and converting the remainder into excellent food for farm stock, has just been described to us by a friend. The apples are placed in a hogshead made tight for the purpose, and subjected to the operation of the steam. The saccharine juice soon begins to ooze from them, and drops down to the bottom of the hogshead into a vessel, covering the bottom, placed there for that purpose, from which it passes off to proper receivers. This juice is subsequently evaporated by boiling. Sour apples only have been experimented on in this way. The quantity of molasses obtained from them is ten gallons for every fifteen bushels of apples, or a gallon from a bushel and a half. This molasses differs from sweet apple molasses in possessing a peculiar tart flavor.

The apples, remaining in the hogshead, being softened and well cooked, are mixed with bran or meal, and thus constitute an excellent article of food for hogs and cattle. J. J. T.

Dr Poyen was making converts, at the last dates, in Weare village, to Animal Magnetism. He pulled an ugly tooth from the jaws of a factory girl, without even awakening her. The account is certified by Dr Goodrich and other citizens.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1838.

The New England Farmer, and Gardener's Journal,

Volume Seventeenth,—commencing July 11, 1838. *Back numbers can be furnished. Published by* JOSEPH BRECK & Co., *No.* 52, *North Market Street, Boston.*

TO THE PUBLIC,—

The proprietors and publishers of the New England Farmer ask leave respectfully to present their claims upon the continued patronage of the agricultural community.

"Shall auld acquaintance be forgot?" The New England Farmer was commenced sixteen years ago by the late lamented Mr Fessenden. The project of a newspaper exclusively to the concerns and interests of agriculture was at that time a project entirely novel in New England; the success of which was altogether questionable. He brought to it the treasures of his practical knowledge; his careful observation; his varied experience; and his persevering and exact inquiry. It soon rose into public esteem, and continued a favorite of the public until his death. The vast amount of learned, practical, and useful information contained in its volumes fully justify the patronage, which it has received; as it is confidently believed that in this respect no work has been more distinguished; and the same number of volumes is not to be found, which are richer in varied, sound, useful, and practical knowledge.

No pains or labor have been spared since the death of this excellent friend of the farming interest, this friend of every social interest, and every useful enterprise, to maintain the high character of this journal and to extend its usefulness. These efforts, from the approbation generally expressed, have not been without success; and this success is an encouragement to persevere and to redouble these efforts. This we promise; and respectfully ask therefore the continued patronage of a reading, a working, and intelligent public.

The proprietors of the N. E. Farmer would scrupulously avoid any invidious comparisons with other agricultural papers, and desire to enter into no competition or rivalry; but they confidently believe that no paper of the same number of pages, within the last year, has presented a larger amount of original matter or of interesting practical intelligence; and their selections have been made from extensive facilities, both at home and abroad; with as much judgment as they can exercise.

They will continue to do their best. The Commissioner of Agricultural Survey will render all the aid consistent with his public engagements, and make it the vehicle of all his communications with the public. The various agricultural and horticultural societies in the state will present all their reports through its pages; and some of the best farmers in New England will continue to enrich its columns with their valuable contributions.

The proprietors hold in utter disdain all mean arts, intrigues or misrepresentations, or fallacious promises with a view to obtain patronage. These would be wholly inconsistent with the principles and character which the Farmer has always maintained.

The Farmer hitherto has been eminently a family paper. Its pages have never been stained with a statement, sentiment, or expression, which would raise a blush of shame on the cheek of modesty, or infuse a poison in the uncorrupted mind. We pledge ourselves that in all these respects it shall not forfeit its high reputation.

Having been the pioneer of agricultural improvement and intelligence in the State and country, and, without the inclination if it had the power, to drive others from the field, it respectfully asks only a reasonable portion of the harvest of which it sowed the seed, and in regard to which has performed its full share in the cultivation of the crop.

The New England Farmer and Gardener's Journal is published weekly, in quarto form, making a handsome volume of 416 pages with an index, at two dollars and fifty cents, in advance, or three dollars at the close of the year.

Editors of papers with whom we exchange will do us a favor to publish this communication.

Boston, Dec. 26, 1838.

MR STEVENS' ADDRESS.

We have the pleasure of presenting in this week's Farmer the address of Henry Stevens, Esq. of Barnet, Vt, delivered before an agricultural society in that part of the country. We have the pleasure of knowing Mr Stevens. Few men are more competent to give sound practical instruction on practical subjects. He has taken a strong interest in all enterprises, for the public improvement in his vicinity. He discusses in this address the important subject of wool-growing; and shows the magnitude of this interest in his own State. He shows likewise the benefits yet in prospect for the wool-growing interest by demonstrating that Vermont is as yet far from meeting her own home demands. He shows likewise the importance of establishing manufactories in Vermont, where living and labor are comparatively cheap; the raw material at hand; and an ample and inexhaustible water power directly at hand. Such plain, useful, statistical addresses as these, so full of valuable facts and important and well-founded calculations cannot fail to arrest the attention of reflecting and practical men.

Vermont is eminently a growing State; and its main dependence in an agricultural view, must be on its raising of live stock, its wool, and its dairy produce. It should not neglect to raise what of bread its immediate wants may require; but grain-growing, from its climate and the broken character of its land, must be a small interest compared with the former objects. The population of Vermont in enterprise, general intelligence, good conduct and good manners, is excellent. The early population of this Commonwealth, was not of the best description. While in a state of outlawry, it was a kind of city of refuge and for a time the shelter of those, whose profligacy and crimes compelled them to flee from the neighboring States. At this period it is said, that a clergyman in his parochial rounds one day inquired of a small Vermontese boy, "into what state the fall of man brought mankind?" to which the child replied with as much truth as simplicity, "into the State of Vermont." But these times have long since passed away and these generations have gone with them. Vermont at the present time it is believed in the general character and improvement of its population is behind no State in the Union.

H. C.

(For the New England Farmer.)

Weston, Dec. 18, 1838.

MR BRECK,—

I send you some of the African Prince, and Scotch Apples, which I wish you to try the goodness of, and give their merits to the public, if you think they deserve it. I received the tree of the Scotch apple of Mr Allen, a Scotchman, who Robert B. Thomas speaks of boarding with in his journal published in his almanack of 1836. There is no other tree in this vicinity of this variety. Mr Allen always called it his apple, and gave it the above name; it is a good bearer and thrifty growing tree. I grafted several trees from the old one last year. The fruit will keep until April.

Yours, with respect,
J. WARREN.

REMARKS.—We have tested the quality of Mr Warren's apples and find them to be superior varieties. The flavor of the Scotch apple is decidedly the best—we recognize it as the Nonesuch, or a variety very much like it, which is deservedly ranked among the best of winter fruits; not much cultivated; it is of fair size and handsome appearance, and well suited for the dessert; the color is dark and light red, finely variegated, excepting when exposed to the shade, which is a greenish yellow.

The African Prince is a beautiful fruit to look at, of large size and good shape, and where exposed to the sun, a very dark red. It is juicy, sprightly, good flavor, but for our own taste a little too tart; it would be well liked by many for the dessert, and it must be highly prized by all for cooking.

We find it rather difficult to describe flavors, not being much in the way of discussing the merits of a great variety of fruits. But if any of our readers will follow the liberal example of our friend Warren, we will do our best, these long winter evenings, by the way of proving their fruits, and be much obliged in the bargain. J. B.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Harrisburg difficulties are not adjusted. There are two houses of representatives still in session, both pressing their claims to a legal recognition. It does not yet appear how these difficulties will be settled. Heaven preserve the State from a civil war; but the sky is cloudy. The military has been withdrawn from Harrisburg; and the short days and cold weather favor a cool and dispassionate adjustment of difficulties. Fires in a city are not likely to spend rapidly or extensively when the roofs are covered with snow.

CANADA.—Affairs in Upper Canada are in a most unhappy condition. Another unsuccessful invasion has been made from Detroit, and the beautiful village of Sandwich opposite Detroit laid waste by fire. The invasion was abortive, and many lives have been lost. In such cases if those who undertake them are successful they are called patriots; if they fail, rebels. The latter seems likely to be the established cognomen of the party. The prisons are crowded with the criminal and the suspected. The prisoners are tried by Courts Martial, because juries would not agree to convict; and the hangman is doing a fearful work.

Public improvements are everywhere advancing with great rapidity. Steamboats and railroads bring distant places into the immediate vicinity of each other. The British government are proposing to establish a steam communication with the bay of Panama, and propose a railroad over the isthmus of Darien. Formerly when a grave citizen of Boston proposed to make a journey to New York he deemed it necessary to make his will and "put up a note at church" for his safe return. Now he goes to New York and returns; and he does little more than tell his family they need not wait for him at dinner.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Dec. 15, 1838.

M. P. Sawyer, Esq. exhibited the "Hooper Apple," produced on the farm of Mr Moses Little at Turkey Hill, in Newbury, a beautiful and good fruit, of a red color, and medium size, origin unknown.

Mr Jonathan Warren of Weston, exhibited the African Prince, Parks, and American Nonsuch apples, or more properly the Nonsuch of Boston and vicinity. The committee beg leave to observe that this is decidedly distinct from the English Nonsuch described by Forsyth and Ronald, also different from many apples of the same name cultivated in various parts of our own country.

Mr Manning exhibited the following apples, Danvers Winter Sweet, Pennock Red Winter (Cox No. 78) Bellflower (Cox No. 33,) and Chaumontell pears.

E. M. Richards, Esq. exhibited the Wine apple (Cox No. 34,) and the Bicknell or Quince pear for baking. Also another apple, name unknown.

Mr Aspinwall of Brookline, exhibited a pear, the produce of a tree received from France as the "Monsieur," it was immediately recognized as the Burgomaster described in Kenrick's New American Orchardist, page 134. We remark of this pear that although as regards taste it is only second rate, yet its large size, healthy appearance, and abundant bearing, render it very desirable either for the fruit garden or orchard. We further remark, in order to remove erroneous impressions, that notwithstanding this pear was received from Europe, under the name it now bears, it is entirely distinct from the true Burgomaster of Bauman's catalogue, and of the London Horticultural Society.

For the Committee,
ROBERT MANNING.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Committee of the Mass. Hort. Soc'y on Fruits, will be holden at the Hall of the Society, on Saturday, 29th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of awarding the premiums on fruits, for the present year. A punctual attendance is requested.

For the Committee,
Dec. 20 WILLIAM KENRICK, *Chairman.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending December 23.

December, 1838.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 17	1	14	19	
Tuesday, 18	28	40	36	
Wednesday, 19	28	34	24	
Thursday, 20	20	22	16	
Friday, 21	24	34	28	
Saturday, 22	26	40	34	
Sunday, 23	28	30	24	

FARM IN BROOKLINE.

For sale a farm situated in Brookline, about four miles from Boston, containing forty acres of first rate Tillage Land, and thirty acres of Woodland and pasture—with a good House in complete repair; Barn, Chaise-house, Corn-barn, Shed, &c.

The Farm will be sold low, together with the Stock, Hay, Tools, &c. if applied for soon, at No. 30, North Market St. Boston, or Roxbury Street, near Boston line.

Dec. 26, 1838. JOHN HUNT.

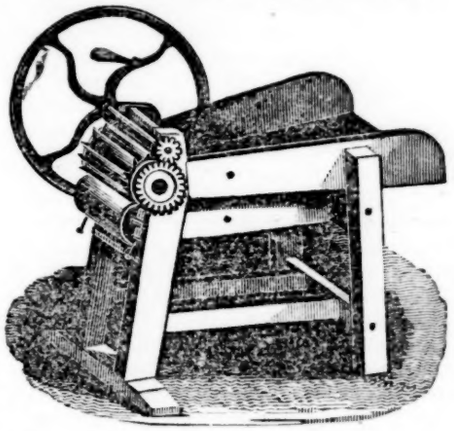
FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm situated in the southwesterly part of Townsend, on the road leading from Townsend west village to Worcester. Said farm contains 110 acres of land divided into mowing and pasturing, and a large share of wood and timber; a one story house, with two front rooms, kitchen, buttery, and two bed rooms well finished; parlor papered; wood house; well, under cover, forty feet barn, and shed, a large sheep house, fifteen by thirty feet, a large cooper shop, and another small house well finished, on the lower floor; a good aqueduct which comes into the barn yard, and a good orchard.

The subscriber will sell a part or all, and give possession this fall or winter, or next spring. Those who wish to buy, will do well to call on the subscriber, who lives on the premises, and look for themselves. ASA H. ADAMS.

Nov. 29, 1838.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



Joseph Breck & Co. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos 51 and 52 North Market Street have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle, not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use, to get out of order.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles; Pæonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

100,000 Morus Multicaulis are now offered for sale; the trees genuine and fine, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Broussa and other varieties.

Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, on application to B. D. Breck, Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M. S. Powell, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.

August 1, 1838. WILLIAM KENRICK.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Constantly on hand in *small quantities*, at the lowest market price. Orders directed to Messrs Winship, Brighton, Mass. or left at N. E. Farmer Office, will receive immediate attention. The plants will be safely packed and forwarded to any part of the country.

Dec. 19.

FOR SALE.

A pair of large size dark red oxen, very handsome and well matched, and move quick; valuable to any person who has considerable work. Also, a large size cow, white spotted, with short horns. Apply to A. J. Allen, Newton West Parish, or at 68 State St. Boston.

Dec. 12, 1838. 2wis

NOTICE.

A person now in the Nursery business, on a limited scale, who has peculiar advantages for its extension, not possessed by any other individual in this country, wishes to connect himself with some person who can furnish a small capital sufficient to make the business both pleasant and profitable. Inquire at the office of the N. E. Farmer.

Nov. 21, 1838.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
Apples,	barrel	1 75	2 00
Beans, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 00
" " Domestic,	"	2 00	2 25
Beef, mess,	barrel	17 00	17 50
No. 1.	"	14 50	15 00
prime,	"	12 00	12 50
Beeswax, (American)	pound	28	34
Cheese, new milk,	"	8	10
Feathers, northern, geese,	"		
southern, geese,	"	37	46
Flax, (American)	"	9	12
Fish, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	3 37	3 60
Haddock,	"	1 75	1 87
Flour, Genesee, cash,	barrel	8 87	9 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 50	8 62
Baltimore, wharf,	"		8 50
Alexandria,	"		8 [illegible]
Rye,	"		5 50
Meal, Indian, in bbls.	"	4 00	4 25
Grain: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		
southern flat, yellow,	"	92	93
white,	"	91	92
Rye, northern,	"	1 10	1 12
Barley,	"	1 00	1 05
Oats, northern, (prime)	"		55
Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.		18 00	20 00
Eastern screwed,		14 00	16 00
Hops, 1st quality,	pound	17	18
2d quality,	"	15	16
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	"		13
southern, 1st sort,	"	12	13
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	31
do. country do.	"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,	"	26	28
do. dry hides,	"	24	25
New York red, light,	"	24	25
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	23	24
Boston dry hides,	"	21	23
Lime, best sort,	cask	85	90
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel		12 50
Oil, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallon		
Fall,	"		95
Whale, refined,	"	42	45
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	3 00	3 25
Pork, extra clear,	barrel	25 00	26 00
clear,	"	24 00	24 50
Mess,	"	22 00	24 00
Seeds: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 63	2 75
Red Top, southern,	"	80	1 00
northern,	"		
Hemp,	"	2 62	3 00
Flax,	"	1 75	1 87
Red Clover, northern,	pound		
Southern Clover,	"		
Soap, American, No. 1,	"	6	7
" No. 2,	"	5	6
Tallow, tried,	"	13	14
Teazles, 1st sort,	pr M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	57	62
American, full blood, washed,	"	52	55
do. 3-4ths do.	"	47	50
do. 1-2 do.	"	42	45
do. 1-4 and common,	"	37	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	52	55
No. 1,	"	47	50
No. 2,	"	30	35
No. 3.	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	16	17
southern and western,	"	14	15
Pork, whole hogs,	"	10	11
Poultry, per lb.,	"	10	14
Butter, tub,	"	18	23
lump,	"	25	28
Eggs,	dozen		28
Potatoes, new,	barrel	1 50	2 00
Cider,	"	2 00	2 25

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

Sept. 20. NAHUM WARD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(From the Maine Farmer.)

An emigrant who went from New England to the "*Far West*," and there lost his wife, his child, and his own health, by complaints incident to the climate, sends us the following

LAMENT.

I sigh for the land I have left far behind,
The land of my fathers, my birth, and my childhood,
For relatives dear, and for friends that were kind,
For the hills and the dales, and the New England wild-wood,—
The cool spring that gushed from the side of the hill,
The old oaken tree that o'er-shadowed the same,
Where the pitcher of stone so often was filled
To gladden our palates, when from labor we came.
The hand, too, that bore it—the loved one of earth,—
The joy of my life, my Emily dear!
No feelings impeded the pleasure and mirth,
That reigned in our cottage while contentment was there.
These scenes now to me, like the shadow that's gone,
Are the themes of my thoughts by night and by day,
While in the far west, now drear and alone,
For thee, sweet New England, I ardently pray.
Could I once more enjoy the vigor and health
Thy bounty can give and thy climate bestow,
I never again should sigh for the wealth
That from the famed prairies abundantly flow.

SHORT SERMONS FOR FARMERS.

No. I.

The Heavens declare the glory of God; the firmament showeth forth his handy work. Day unto day uttereth speech. Night unto night showeth knowledge of God.

It has been said of an undevout astronomer that he is mad. If, in the familiar contemplation of the heavenly orbs, their countless numbers, their eternal brilliancy, their arrangement, magnitude, and distances, their mutual relations, and dependence; and above all their sublime harmony, all acting upon, and acted upon by, each other, and performing their various revolutions with an exactness so perfect, that the variation of even a second of time would throw everything into confusion; and all subject to that mighty and unceasing and universal law of gravitation, which holds in its place the largest planet and balances the minutest atom floating in a sunbeam, if, I say, a mind familiar with these objects and laws can fail to acknowledge their divine Author and look up with profound veneration to the great mind which contrived and the mighty energy, which upholds and directs all things, it may justly be pronounced insane and diseased; overclouded by a darkness, which is impenetrable; perverted by prejudices, upon which truth is powerless; perhaps corrupted by a moral obliquity, which is incurable.

The farmer stands in a relation to nature similar to that, which the astronomer holds to the heavenly orbs. His daily occupation makes him conversant with the vegetable and animal world; with the infinite variety of their productions, and their multiform and important uses; with their artificial and spontaneous creations; with the laws, which regulate their germination, progress, and maturity; with the various influences of times and seasons, sun and air, rain and snow, dews and frosts; with the miraculous operation and effects of manures and cultivation; with the intermixture and improvement of plants and animals; with the profound mysteries of procreation, growth, and the endless succession of life; with the various grades and forms of animated existence; with the provision made for the subsistence and the happiness of all; with the universal and inexorable laws of progress, change, and decay, as propitious and necessary as those of life and growth; and above all with the universal capacity of happiness, and the infinite prodigality of beauty, which pervades every part of creation from the most minute to the largest and most sublime.

There is everything in nature to lead the intelligent and reflecting mind up to the Creator; to that august and profound intellect which fashioned, and that mighty power which created, and that never-ceasing Providence, which controls and sustains all things. The creation has been rightly denominated God's earliest revelation of himself. The pages of this divine volume are everywhere radiant with instruction. Before the eye of the farmer this book stands always open. It speaks to his understanding and to his affections. He that hath ears to hear, let him hear. He that hath eyes to see let him open them to this wonderful and universal revelation. Cultivating a spirit of habitual devotion, and looking upon the whole creation around him as the great theatre of the divine power and beneficence, every object will wear a new aspect. Every employment will become sanctified. Every bounty and blessing will be received with a new and more grateful relish. His heart will expand with a higher devotion to God and a wider benevolence to man. He will then understand and appreciate the elevated rank assigned him in the creation; and the privileged and blessed ministry, which devolves on himself in the beneficent administration of the divine Providence. H. C.

Revolutionary Anecdote.—We have gleaned from the publications of the day, the following anecdotes of former times. The first relates to the battle of Bunker's Hill—and is from the pen of A. H. Everett, Esq.:

"The veteran Pomeroy, to whom I have already particularly adverted, and who at this time held no commission in the line, when he heard the pealing artillery, felt it as a summons to action, and could not resist the inclination to repair to the field. He accordingly requested Gen. Ward to lend him a horse, and taking his musket, set off at full speed for Charlestown. On reaching the neck, and finding it enfiladed by a hot and heavy fire of round, bar and chain shot from the British batteries, he began to be alarmed, not, fellow citizens, as you might well suppose, for his own safety, but for that of General Ward's horse! Horses, fellow citizens, as I have already remarked, were at this time almost as rare and precious as the noble animals that rode them. Too honest to expose his borrowed horse to the "pelting of this pitiless storm," and to dream for a moment of shrinking from it himself, the conqueror of Baron Dieskieu dismounted, and delivering Gen. Ward's horse to a sentry, shouldered his musket and marched very coolly on foot across the neck. On reaching the hill, he took his place at the rail-fence. His person was known to the soldiers, and the name of Pomeroy rang with enthusiastic shouts along the line!"

It was during the last war, when the vessels of Admirald Gordon were making their way up the Potomac, that a negro woman was arraigned in a court of Virginia for killing one of her own sex and color; she had been committed for murder, but the evidence went clearly to establish the deed to be manslaughter, inasmuch as it was done in sudden heat, and without malice afore-thought. The attorney for the commonwealth waived the prosecution for murder, but quoted British authorities to show that she might be convicted of manslaughter, though committed for murder. The counsel for the accused rose, and in a most solemn manner asked the court if it was a thing ever heard of, that an individual, accused of one crime and acquitted, should be arraigned immediately for another, under the same prosecution? At intervals—boom, boom, boom, went the British cannon—"British authorities!" exclaimed the counsel; "British authorities, gentlemen! Is there any one upon the bench so dead to the feelings of patriotism, as at such a moment to listen to British authorities, when the 'British cannon is shaking the very walls of your courthouse to their foundation." This appeal was too cogent to be resisted! Up jumped one of the justices, and protested that "it was not to be borne; let the prisoner go; away with your British authorities!" The counsel for the accused rubbed his hands and winked at the attorney; the attorney stood aghast; his astonishment was too great for utterance, and the negress was half way home before he recovered from his amazement.

The Bush Cow.—A remarkably curious animal has just arrived in this country from Sierra Leone, which is attracting a good deal of attention among naturalists. It resembles in form a common cow, but is thinly covered with coarse hair of a dirty yellow color with tufts of the same hanging down at equal distances over her broad pendulous ears, and has altogether a most singular appearance. It comes from the interior of Western Africa, and is but little known even to the natives, who call it the Bush Cow. No other specimen has ever been brought to Europe, nor the colonists of Sierra Leone at all acquainted with it, and it is believed to be quite undescribed. It has been deposited for the present at the Surrey Zoological Gardens.—*London Farmer's Magazine.*

Fast Driving.—"Coachman," said an outside passenger, to one who was driving at a furious rate over one of the most mountainous roads in the north of England, "have you no consideration for our lives and limbs?" "What are your lives and limbs to me?" was the reply; "I am behind my time!"

Sunday, Nov. 25th, was the coldest day in November for 20 years.

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